Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, September 4, 1816.

Volume 27.] [Number 1370.

BENGAL

PROVIDENT SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED THE 1ST OCT. 1815.

NOTICE.—In order to afford every facility to Subscribers in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and that Residents therein may participate in the benefits that the increasing capital must be productive of to the rising population of India, the Directors have appointed Messrs. BINNEY and Co. of Madras, and Messrs. FORBES and Co. of Bombay, to be Agents to this Society—of whom the printed Regulations and Forms for Subscribers to fill up, may be obtained in the same manner as on reference to the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. PALMER and Co. who are the Treasurers.

Subscriptions subject to Interest on the Amount of the respective Premiums from the 1st of October 1815, to the day of entry, including Agent's Charges, will continue to be received for the First Class until the 31st of December 1816, when the Books will close, and the amount subscribed accumulate until the expiration of the first 14 years; after which, a Dividend of the whole capital will be made to the Survivors, conformably to the 24 th Article of the Regulations, which are published for general information in the Calcutta Directories for the present year. The number of Shares already entered is (678) Six Hundred and Seventy-eight.

By Authority of the Directors:

THOMAS KING,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA;
21st February, 1816.

Advertisement.

THE Sale of DOCTOR STEWART'S furniture, &c, &c will take place at his House this present Wednesday at noon.

Bombay, 4th September 1816.

જાહેર ખબર.

જગદાંબાકર ઈશ્વરદાસ અરનાં શાખાં ઉપર જુદવાર તા ૪ થી ૧૫ મી અખબર કલાક ૧૨ ને અમલે વેચવાં માંડશે તે બીજા દાડા થી વેચાણ ચાલુ રહેશે *

તા ૪ થી સપ્ટમબર ૧૮૧૬

FOR PRIVATE SALE

AT THE

Cotton Screws

OF THE LATE

MONACKJEE,

POLICE OFFICE

SALE,

Price *Rupees Eighty Five* per Hogshead ready money.

Bombay, 4th September 1816.

જાહેર ખબર

વેચવાનુંછે

અરનાર પારશી નશરવાંનજી માં ઓછી જીનાં ઘરાક રૂ મધે પાલીશી ફાયરીશનીશાંલે પમાશ શારાં બી રનાં પીપા એ બીર મીશીમરશ ક્રોરેજ ડોનાલડશન નાં હાતનોબ નાવેલોછે એ બીર હોન આવેલો છે તેજ બરાબરછે તથા તેથી શ રશ બીન થાએ *

એ બીરનો દાડુ હમનાં વાંધાણ એકનાંમે શીપએશીઆ ઉપરથી ઉતરેઓછેજે ક્રોઘ એ દાડુનોખરી દાર હશેતે ચખી ચાખીને લીએ શકી નથા એ પીપા ઓછાં હોઇ તો પુરા કરી આપીઇ શકી ઇનો ભાવ મીપ ઇકનાં ઉપીઆ પનચા શી છે તથા ઇ પીપ રોકડેનાણે વેચશે *

તા ૦ ૪ થી સપ્ટમબર ૧૮૧૬

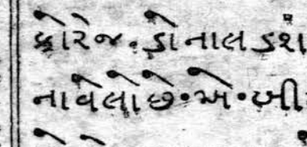
Advertisement.

Baxter & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

A FEW PIPES

OF



LONDON Particular MADEIRA WINE from the House of BLACKBURN & Co. of the Vintage of 1812, having been four years in India, at Rupees 800 per Pipe.

Also, a few Pipes of superior London Market MADEIRA, at Rs. 550 per Pipe. A few Double Barrel Guns from that well known and superior maker JOSEPH MANTON, and a capital pair of 18 Inch Globes.

FORBES-STREET,
3d Sept. 1816.

Advertisement.

SUNBURY, Captain ROSH, will sail about mo, for Madras and Bengal. Applications for Freight, to be made at the Office of Messrs. JOHN LECKIE & Co.

Bombay, 28th August 1816.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

Policies of Insurance on Goods,

Ditto Ditto on Block,

Respondentia Bonds on Goods,

Ditto Ditto on Block,

Bills of Lading,

Interest Bonds,

Powers of Attorney,

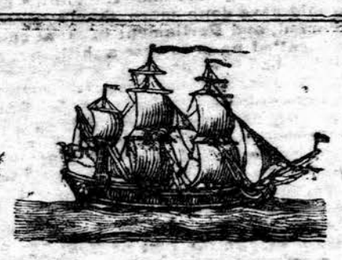
Price Currents of Europe Goods,

&c. &c. &c.

Guzerattee Character

ALL orders for printing in the Guzerattee Character will, in future, be thankfully received and punctually executed at the office of the BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Bombay, 4th September 1816.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

and

NAVAL REPORT,

BOMBAY,

ARRIVED.—August 28th, the Honourable Company's Cruizer Thetis, Lieutenant R. Reynolds, from Java.

30 Do. Portuguese Ship Ruparell, Nacqudah Jugjewan Tricumjee, from Diu.

31 Do. Brig Johnny, Captain R. Ballard, from Prince of Wales's Island.

September 1st, the Honourable Company's Cruizer Aurora, Captain George Barnes, from Bussorah.

SAILED.—August 31st, Armed Boat Chacer, Syrang Moossa Peerbhoy, to Surat.

September 2d, Ship Milford, Captain M. Boles, to China. PASSENGERS:—Mrs. Boles and Child; Reverend Vincent Mary de Osimo, a Franciscan Friar and Apostolical Missionary.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Mazagon, the Lady of Major Molesworth, of a Daughter.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.—On Sunday last, after a short illness, JOHN HUNGERFORD ESQ. one of the Attornies of the Recorder's Court, and acting Solicitor to the Honorable East India Company.

No language, even from the pen of friendship, can mitigate the affliction of an amiable, and disconsolate family; but, as the characters of the virtuous and good ought, at all times, to be eulogized, so, can it, with truth be asserted, that few deserved it more, than that of Mr. Hungerford.

In the relative situations of husband, father, and friend, he was eminently conspicuous for all the valuable qualities which adorn our nature; while, in the exercise of his professional duties, his conduct was upright, and his integrity inflexible.

Bowing, with the most exemplary resignation, to the Divine Will, he, in his last moments, piously returned thanks to his Maker for the blessings which had been extended to him in this transitory life; and expressed a religious hope that he should be made a partaker of His everlasting Kingdom.

DEATH.—Yesterday Master Joseph Dunuwaar, aged about 10 years.

Poetry.

ODE.

By Lord Byron

Oh, shame to thee, Land of the Gaul!
Oh, shame to thy children and thee!
Unwise in thy glory, and base in thy fall,
How wretched thy portion shall be!
Derision shall strike thee forlorn,
A mockery that never shall die;
The curses of Hate, and the hisses of Scorn
Shall burthen the winds of thy sky;
And, proud o'er thy ruin, for ever be hurl'd
The laughter of Triumph, the jeers of the World!

Oh, where is thy spirit of yore,
The spirit that breathed in thy dead,
When gallantry's star was the beacon before,
And honour the passion that led?
Thy storms have awaken'd their sleep,
They groan from the place of their rest,
And wrathfully murmur, and sullenly weep,
To see the foul stain on thy breast;
For where is the glory they left thee in trust?
Tis scatter'd in darkness, 'tis trampled in dust!

Go, look through the kingdoms of earth,
From Indus, all round to the Pole,
And something of goodness, of honour, and worth,
Shall brighten the sins of the soul;
But thou art *alone* in thy shame,
The world cannot liken thee there;
Abhorrence and vice have disfigur'd thy name
Beyond the low reach of compare;
Stupendous in guilt, thou shalt lend us through time
A proverb, a bye-word, for treach'ry and crime!

While conquest illumin'd his sword,
While yet in his prowess he stood,
Thy praises still follow'd the steps of thy Lord,
And welcom'd the torrent of blood;
Tho' tyranny sat on his crown,
And withher'd the nations afar,
Yet bright in thy view was that Despot's renown,
Till Fortune deserted his car;
Then, back from the Chieftain thou slunkest away—
The foremost to insult, the first to betray!

Forgot were the feats he had done,
The toils he had borne in thy cause;
Thou turned'st to worship a new rising sun,
And waft other songs of applause;
But the storms was beginning to lour,
Adversity clouded his beam;
And honour and faith were the brag of an hour,
And loyalty's self but a dream;
To him thou hadst thanish'd thy vows were restor'd;
And the first that had scoff'd, were the first that ador'd!

What tumult thus burthens the air,
What throng thus encircles his throne?
'Tis the shout of delight, 'tis the millions that swear
His sceptre shall rule them alone.
Reverses shall brighten their zeal,
Misfortune shall hallow his name,
And the world that pursues him shall mournfully feel
How quenchless the spirit and flame
That Frenchmen will breathe, when their hearts are on fire.
For the Hero they love, and the Chief they admire.

Their hero has rushed to the field;
His laurels are cover'd with shade—
But where is the spirit that never should yield,
The loyalty never to fade!
In a moment desertion and guile
Abandon'd him up to the foe;
The dastards that flourish'd and grew at his smile,
Forsook and renounced him in woe!
And the millions that swore they would perish to save,
Beheld him a fugitive, captive, and slave!

The Savage all wild in his glen
Is nobler and better than thou;
Thou standest a wonder, a marvel to men,
Such perfidy blackens thy brow!
If thou were the place of my birth,
At once from thy arms would I sever;
I'd fly to the uttermost ends of the earth,
And quit thee for ever and ever;
And thinking of thee in my long after-years,
Should but kindle my blushes and waken my tears.

Oh, shame to thee, land of the Gaul!
Oh, shame to thy children and thee!
Unwise in thy glory and base in thy fall,
How wretched thy portion shall be?
Derision shall strike thee forlorn,
A mockery that never shall die;
The curses of Hate, and the hisses of Scorn
Shall burthen the winds of thy sky;
And proud o'er thy ruin for ever be hurl'd
The laughter of Triumph, the jeers of the World!

MADAME LAVALETTE.

By the same.

Let Edinburgh Critics o'erwhelm with their praises
Their Madame de STAEL, & their fam'd L'EPINASSE.
Like a meteor at best, proud Philosophy blazes,
And the fame of a Wit is as brittle as glass:

But cheering's the beam, and unfading the splendour
Of thy torch, Wedded Love! and it never has yet
Shone with lustre more holy, more pure, or more tender,
Than it sheds on the name of the fair LAVALETTE.

Then fill high the wine-cup, e'en Virtue shall bless it,
And hallow the goblet which foams to her name;
The warm lip of Beauty shall piously press it,
And HONOUR shall honour the pledge to her fame:

To the health of the Woman, who freedom and life too
Has risk'd for her Husband, we'll pay the just debt;
And hail with applauses the Heroine and Wife too,
The constant, the noble, the fair LAVALETTE.

Her foes have awarded, in impotent malice,
To their captive a doom, which all Europe abhors,
And turns from the Stairs of the Priest-haunted palace,
While those who replaced them there, blush for their cause.

But, in ages to come, when the blood-tarnish'd glory
Of Dukes, and of Marshals in darkness hath set,
Hearts shall throb, eyes shall glisten, at reading the story
Of the fond self-devotion of fair LAVALETTE.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER 1816.

The only information we have collected from the arrival of the *Aurora* Cruizer, from the Gulph of Persia, is a rumour of an approaching War between Russia and Persia.

A report has been current in the Bazar, these last two days, of MeerKhan having taken *Jyepore* by assault, and that the Patans had massacred ten thousand of the inhabitants.

By intelligence received of the operations of the Company's Cruizers to the Eastward, it appears that on the 5th of April the boats of the Ternate Cruizer attacked, and drove on shore, off Tenette River, two war prows, mounting four rantaks each and full of men, on which service Acting Lieutenant Kinchant, a very promising officer, was killed.

On the 7th of June Captain Eatwell, at the request of the Resident, landed a body of seamen and marines from the Cruizers Teignmouth and Benares, consisting of 115 Men, and proceeded with them to Maros; the latter vessel being left as a Guard Ship at Macassar, all the disposable force having been withdrawn from the Fort. The Teignmouth was stationed off Maros River, and the Ternate off Tinoritty, to alarm the Coast and deter the chief from reinforcing the enemy near Maros.

The position occupied by the Enemy was at eight miles from Maros, at the entrance of a strong pass leading to the hills, where they were intrenched in 15 strong redoubts; on the morning of the 8th our force proceeded to the attack, according to the disposition made by Major Dalton the Resident; the seamen being attached to the Battering Guns, and the Marines incorporated with the Troops. The attack commenced at day light and continued until four in the afternoon, when the enemy, after a most desperate resistance, was driven with great loss from the whole of his intrenchments: our loss on this occasion is very considerable, being 74 killed and wounded.

The conduct of every Officer and man landed from the Cruizers has been most exemplary. The exertions of Lieutenant Guy, Mr. Munday masters mate, and Mr. Moresby midshipman, attached to the Guns, are highly spoken of. The detachment of marines from the Benares particularly distinguished themselves.

The Enemy's force was estimated at 2,000 men, while that of Major Dalton only amounted to 350 Rank and File, exclusive of the seamen and marines.

The Commander in Chief of the Boni forces, Datoe Chita, with two other chiefs were killed, and their loss is computed at 500 men Killed and Wounded.

English Extracts.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 3.

CIVIL LIST.

Lord CASTLEREAGH stated that it was his intention to move, "That the Report of the Committee of last Session, on the subject of the Civil List, be taken into consideration, with a view to the introduction of a Bill for the better regulation of the Civil List." The present was a subject of much embarrassment, from the complicated nature of the question, as presented in so many different shapes, and also of much delicacy, as it concerned the expenditure of the Crown, and had always been looked at with a more jealous eye than any other branch of the expenditure of the country. There, no doubt, existed a feeling of liberality on the part of the House towards the Crown, but mixed with a certain degree of jealousy inseparable from this as from every other free Government; that jealousy, too, was the greater, as this branch of the public expenditure was connected with influence. The discussion of this question was also a subject of pain, as much misconception obtained regarding it, it being looked to not as connected with the public service, but as the personal expenditure of the Sovereign. The Question, however, should be reduced to a fair bearing. It was not denied that part of the revenue of the Civil List was applied to the Sovereign's personal expenses, but much of it was also of as public a nature as that of the army and navy. In discussing the subject of the Civil List, he should put out of view the provision of the junior branches of the Royal Family, and also the expense of the establishment at Windsor, arising from the situation of the king. Out of 1,800,000l. a sum of 409,000l. only, was applied to the expenses of the Sovereign, including the grant of 60,000l. for the privy purse, not one-third of the whole expenditure of the Civil List. There no doubt was some excess as to the present expenditure; but that did not arise from the expences of the Sovereign, but from the part connected with the public service. In 1804, and in 1811, the diplomatic part of the expenditure was under 200,000l. but now from our connection with the Continent being more extended, there was an addition of 150,000l. If we looked at foreign countries (though he did not propose them as models), and that of France in particular, there was a Civil List of 24 millions of livres, of one million sterling, for the sole expences of the Sovereign, nothing being taken out of it for the public service, and the junior branches of the Royal Family having all of them separate appendages. It was certainly desirable that the Crown should not be forced to apply to Parliament, though it was unfair to impute as a matter of blame to Ministers, if any excess took place. Had a fixed income been assigned to any individual fifty years ago, no man could have lived upon it, now, and the case was the same with the Crown. The Crown was not to be tied down to an arrangement made so far back, and it would be absurd to expect it. The King had then accepted a revenue neither improveable nor augmentable. But had he done like former Sovereigns, there would have been no necessity for his coming down to Parliament, as he could have conducted the whole of the public service, with a saving to himself of 6,300,000l. The Crown was charged with all the expence of the public service, paid out of the Civil List, which could have been defrayed from the revenue of George II. who had a revenue on duties, which, if it fell short of 800,000l. was to be made up by Parliament, and if above that sum, was to be applied to the service of the Civil List. Such a statement would dispell the cloud of misconception, he might almost say calumny, that had obtained relative to the excess on the Civil List, which was in a small degree imputable to the Royal part of the expenditure. The subject might be divided into three heads; 1st. a reprospective view of the expenditure for the last forty years; 2d, a prospective view of the future expenditure with the revenue, and to apply that revenue in a manner most conducive to public economy. It had been admitted on all hands that the income was inadequate to the expenditure, and the return of peace was looked to as the best time for making them equal, as during war extraordinary aids from the droits, were able to defray the deficiency of the fixed funds. The third head would refer to prospective regulations as to upholding the splendour of the Crown. To diminish that splendour there could be no wish on the part of the House; but it would be proper in order to diminish the necessity of applying to Parliament, that Parliament should make an adequate provision for the expenditure of the Crown. Under the first head of retrospective view of the expenditure of the Civil List, it would be found that, for the seven years ending in 1816 there had been a revenue of a million to meet an expenditure exceeding that amount, by from 100,000l. to 400,000l. In 1804, the revenue had been held inadequate to the expenditure, and the debits from that time had, in round numbers, amounted to two millions and a half. Parliament had at different times voted 762,000l to pay that debt, and the Crown from its own funds had, in the course of twelve years, paid up 738,000l. In the year 1807, the Crown had applied a million to the service of the year; and had the Crown kept that million, it would have done more than covered all the expenses incurred, and Parliament in that case would not have been called upon to vote a shilling. Not less than 2,800,000l. had been applied by the Crown to the service of the public, and the frequent recurrence to Parliament had not been the fault of the Crown, but arose from the act of the King, in taking a less sum than his predecessors. Since last year there had been a further debt on the Civil List of 277,000l. up to January, and had been paid from the droits. He should not, therefore, call upon the House to provide for that debt. The ordinary revenue would have been full equal to the expenses of the Civil List, had things remained as they were in the time of Geo. II. The next head was the prospective expenditure of the Civil List. An estimate of the expenditure had been laid before Parliament last year, but that had been formed with reference to a period of war. He begged the House to compare the last year's estimate of the Civil List with that which was to be submitted. The House would observe a very material reduction, from which every candid observer would give credit to his Majesty's Ministers for a spirit of the strictest economy, consistently with the dignity of the nation and of the Sovereign. The estimate of the last year was 1,478,680l that for the present year 1,339,495l. which made a reduction of 138,185l. Another important feature in the Civil List, to which he proposed calling the attention of Gentlemen, was the existence of double charges upon it in consequence of the present lamentable condition of his Majesty. The effect of this was to render necessary the maintaining of two Royal Establishments. The House would separate these two descriptions of charge. The following were among those occasional incumbrances on the Civil List, which were rendered necessary by the peculiar state of the Sovereign:—First, the Windsor expense of 100,000l. then 60,000l. for the Royal privy purse, 10,000l. to the Queen, and the sum of 170,000l sanctioned by Parliament in 1812; the whole of which being deducted from the present estimate, would reduce it to about one million. The present state of the Civil List had, in effect, been sanctioned by the House in the most solemn manner that the House could give its sanction, namely; by a Bill. In the Act for regulating the Civil List, the principle adopted was, that whenever it exceeded the average amount for the seven years immediately preceding the year 1811, it should come under the consideration of Parliament. Here the principle of its reaching that average amount was directly sanctioned. Now he would place the estimate which he meant to submit by the side of the average estimate of the seven years immediately preceding 1811, and the House should observe, that the difference was no more than could be most satisfactorily accounted for. The excess of the estimate which he proposed was 65,000l. from which the Windsor charge was still to be deducted in the comparison of the two estimates, for that charge could not now be practically separated from the Civil List. Taking the Exchequer fees at 48,000l. and the Civil List at 1,0.88,000l. the real deficiency would be found about 25,000l. compared to the estimate which he had already alluded to, and which had, as he observed, recieved the sanction of Parliament. There was still to be considered that the sum of 170,000l originating in 1812, which he included as part of the Civil List in this computation. He should now proceed to the consideration of the best means of providing for the deficiencies of the Civil List. Two courses presented themselves to his view; the first, that of amending the income of the Civil List; and the second, that of separating from it those charges from which the deficiency had resulted. He was disposed to adopt the latter; he thought it better to withdraw charges, in their nature fluctuating, and by their fluctuation causing this deficiency, than increase a branch of expenditure which was naturally and wisely an object of constitutional jealousy, from its being wholly out of the controul of Parliament. The embarrassments of the Civil List were caused by the impossibility of fixing these charges, and therefore the impossibility of providing a fixed revenue.—Sometimes there was an excess, and sometimes a deficiency. It was, therefore, expedient in the highest degree, that expenses so materially varying from one year to another, should come under the notice of the House each year as they arose. The principal part of these fluctuating charges which he proposed to detach from the Civil List, were to be found in the department over which he had the honour to preside. The expences in it were perpetually changing with the circumstances of the foreign relations of the country. He would also detach the sum of 30,500l. the provision out of the Civil List, for the junior branches of the Royal Family, so that the consolidated fund, and not the Civil List, should have the benefit of whatever sum resulted from the demise of any of these illustrious persons. He would now state to the House the savings which would accrue in the present year under the several heads; first, in the Lord Chamberlain's department—the charge for plate to foreign Ambassadors he proposed to separate from the Civil List with the other fluctuating charges, and from this in the present year there was a saving of 15,000l. compared with the last estimate. In the second class, and under the head of occasional payments, there was a surplus of 4,200l. above what was wanted; and in the third class, under the heads of foreign Ministers and Consults, there was a reduction in the first of 16,00l. and in the second of 10,000l. He should now proceed to the fourth class, including the great branches of the household. In submiting what was deemed a necessary provision for this part of the Civil List, he should not seek to popularise his Majesty's Ministers by a niggardly estimate, which might be sufficient for the moment, but which would oblige Government to come down with a very early application to Parliament, probably in the very next year. Upon this view of the subject, had the estimate for the present year been framed—the estimate of last year was 254.000l. and that for the present year 234,000l. which produced a reduction of 20,000l. The estimate for the Lord Steward's department was 108,000l. from which was to be deducted a charge of 12,000l. for her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. In the Lord Chamberlain's department he should take the Board of Works, as he found it last year, at 40,000l.; but in the total estimate of 105,000l. should make a reduction of 7000l. The Master of the Horse's department he should reduce from 45,000l. to 40.000l. and thus the whole of the three departments of the fourth class would amount to 234,000. Now the estimate for this class, during the seven years immediately preceding the year 1811, was 259,000l. and the average estimate, up to 1816, 257,000l. which presented a reduction of 15,000l. compared with the latter. The economical arrangement of the Civil List would be somewhat aided by its being relieved from the provision for her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte, and the sums expended in the Royal Household on furniture and other articles, would consea diminution in the future estimates for the same object. In proceeding to the fifth class, the House would recollect that certain claims upon the fourth class were commuted for pecuniary charges upon the fifth. An increase therefore appeared in this class, compared with the average estimate to which he had already alluded. There was an excess of 2400l. above the estimate of last year, which arose from the compensation (particularly recommended by the House) to the royal footmen for their attendance on Court days. In the present estimate of 140,000l. there was an excess, as he had already stated, of about 3000l. above the average estimate before 1811, which was about 137,000l. The fair way of considering this branch, was by uniting the fourth and fifth classes, and comparing the sum with the average of 1811. This was an estimate which was very liable to fluctuate. The average estimate before 1811, was 378,000 pounds, that for the last year as high as 392,000l. and the present 370,000l. presenting a reduction of 8000l. compared with the latter. The facts which he had thus stated to the House should have been sufficient to protect the Sovereign from the odium attempted to be cast upon the Civil List by insinuation and by calumny. There was a branch of expense incident to his Royal Highness's assumption of the Sovereign authority, which he should state to the House. It could not be supposed that the Prince, on becoming Regent, should discharge his own domestics for the purpose of receiving those of the King; at the same time that the latter had no longer any duty to perform about his Majesty. Their fidelity and length of service however, gave them a right to be provided for, and thus they become an additional incumbrance on the Civil List. There could, he trusted, be no longer any doubt that the calumnies directed against the Royal authority by its enemies was utterly destitute of even the least foundation. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) might entertain an opinion different from him as to the sums necessary for the several objects of the Civil List, but he must confess, that wherever any increase of expence had appeared, it was uniformly upon objects of public service, having no connexion with the personal expenditure of the Sovereign. If the Right Hon. Gentleman argued the question upon a fair admission that there should be such a liberal system, as would prevent the dignity of the Crown from being degraded in the eye of foreign nations, but that care must be taken that the Civil List, thus literally supplied, should be well administered, he would venture to say, that there was not such a difference of opinion between them on this subject as might have appeared from their interlocutory conversations on former nights. A liberal provision for the Civil List would be no less beneficial to the people satisfactory to the Sovereign. His Royal Highness would no longer be subject to the pain of having his personal expenses annually and invidiously canvassed in that House, and the Public would be protected from applications to supply the deficiences necessarily resulting from the present system. The wisest course would be, to adopt such a liberal supply as would fairly sustain it. He should now come to the third head, under which he proposed to consider this subject, namely, the best mode of superseding the Civil List. This would naturally devolve upon the Treasury. And, upon this part of the subject, he would take the opportunity of explaining the absence of the estimates of the Lord Chamberlain's department, for the quarter ending the 5th of January last. The circumstances were these: at the time when the estimate should have been presented to the Treasury, works for the reception of his Royal Highness and family were going on at Brighton. The Lord Chamberlain being in doubt, whether he should include the works at Brighton, deferred making out the account for the Treasury, to which he stated his reason. It then became a question with the Treasury, whether the works at Brighton should be included, though for the use and residence of the Sovereign, upon the ground that there was no Royal Palace. The Treasury, after some time, decided that these works at Brighton should not be included, but should be paid for out of some droits of the Crown. In the mean time the period for presenting the estimate had gone by, and none was presented. To return to the mode of superintending the Civil List—there was one advantage which the public would gain by the separation which he proposed; if a fixed provision was made payable out of the Civil List for the foreign changes, and that the state of the Continent changed so as to narrow our communication with it, there would be a great surplus, which on the present system, would go to the Civil List, but according to his plan, would go to the credit of the Consolidated Fund. If, on the contrary, there was a deficiency, Ministers, would be obliged to apply to Parliament, and ground their application upon the exigencies of the public service. The fifth class, which contained the granting and increasing of salaries, was perhaps very properly an object of Parliamentary jealousy, and upon this principle his Royal Highness had ordered, with the advice of his Ministers, that until the estimate was below 135000l. no addition beyond an inconsiderable sum should be made to any salary. The head as occasional payments was so fluctuating, that it should be under the constant controul of Parliament. These payments were frequently as high as 320,000l. last year 350,000l. and in the year 1802, they were as high as 366,000l; the present amount of them would only be 271,000l. There was but one point more upon which he should trouble the House, namely, upon the mode of controul which he had in contemplation. This was the creation of an officer who should be the representative of the Treasury, who should constantly observe the course of expenditure of the Civil List, and report to the Treasury any abuses which he may have observed, but without interfering with the authority or responsibility of the heads of departments. Part of his duty should be auditing the accounts, which audit should be even were it might be practicable, antecedent to actual payment, and in all other cases close after it. One of the principal defects at present, was the want of an efficient audit, particularly in the accounts of the Lord Chamberlain, and Master of the Horse, which were sent to the Commissioners of public accounts; who were so overwhelmed with public business, that their Civil List accounts either lay unopened on their table, or, in the belief of there being no probability of their being examined, were not sent in at all. In all the duties of this officer, whom he proposed to create, he should guard against any interference with the dignity or convenience of the Sovereign. He took upon himself the responsibility of making this statement, rather than his right Hon. Friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer), because those increased charges had occurred in his (Foreign) Department. There were some clauses of the existing act which he should wish to refer to a previous Committee. He should wish to have also on the table, an account of the Droits of the Crown for some years back, and should move for their production. The Noble Lord concluded with reprobating insinuations and calumnies, founded upon the Civil List, equally injurious to the country and the Crown, and moving for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the Civil List.

Mr. TIERNEY was fully satisfied of the propriety of passing a Bill to regulate the Civil List, but from the speech of the Noble Lord, he was more than ever convinced of the necessity of that kind of investigation into the subject which he had so often pressed upon the attention of the House. Convinced that nothing satisfactory could be accomplished by any proceeding short of this, he felt himself called upon to redeem the pledge he had given on a former occasion, to submit a motion for the examination, by every species of evidence, into this complex and mysterious question. He had complained for the last three years, that the Civil List Accounts were presented too late in the Session, to give a fair opportunity of discussing them: in violation of the law upon the subject, and that papers were denied him in some instances, because the Noble Lord had thought it improper for them to appear, till he had prepared his explanations respecting them. All this was done to throw difficulties in the way of the House. It was all very well to make the division in the Civil List, which the Noble Lord proposed, but he now comes forward with new Estimates, about which the House could know nothing as to the propriety of them, without the most rigid enquiry. He implored the House not to believe the system proposed to be beneficial to the country upon the mere declaration of the Noble Lord, but join with him in demanding time for that examination which the importance of the subject demanded, and which he was determined to give it. He would on Monday, endeavour to take some steps to arrest this Bill, in the rapid passage through the House, which the policy of the Noble Lord might induce him to aim at effecting, and if he should fail, he was satisfied that the House would, in the instance of this Bill, be legislating blindfolded.

Lord CASTLEREAGH thought that two days would be sufficient for the Right Hon. Gentleman to understand the provisions of the Bill, and to make himself master of all the facts and statements connected with it.

Mr. TIERNEY replied, it might be possible, by intense application, to make himself master of the subject in two days, but he could not make others understand in so short a time.

Sir F. BURDETT remarked, that the Noble Lord had stated that there was a tendency in the Civil List expenditure to outgrow the allowance of Parliament. He did not understand this, but he knew one way and the only proper way, to remedy the evil and that was, to refuse the money. If Parliament censured the Ministers of the Crown, wherever excesses arose, they would not be [illegible]. He agreed in the propriety of separating [illegible] would maintain, that Ministers responsible for excess, when Noble Lord had done excesses on the Civil had been, con Whatever no h

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property, when the question came on to be discussed.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

Lord CASTLEREAGH presented accounts of the total amount of the Droits of the Crown.

Mr. HUSKISSON entered into a short explanation of the current expences in the department of woods and forests, stating, that the accounts of expenses for buildings, repairs, and purchases, should be shortly laid before the House

A short conversation arose respecting the non-presentation of the Treasury Minute, appointing a Commission to inquire into civil offices, for the purpose of reducing them, which had been ordered by the House, when Mr. LUSHINGTON brought up the papers, among several others, which produced some laughter.

[*The Morning Herald,—May 4.*

GERMAN PAPERS.

FRANKFORT, APRIL 8.—The white English goods, it was to be foreseen, are in great demand this fair; there is an immense quantity here, and the purchases already made are very considerable, though several well known buyers seem to keep back at present; the moderate price of these goods helps to sell the old patterns, which are, now and then, brought forward. The German and Swiss manufactures will hardly be able to bear this competition without the most sensible losses, and this perhaps would be the properest time for the Continental Governments to endeavour, by suitable regulations and encouragements, to assist this important branch of the industry of their subjects. The Colonial articles, of which we daily receive fresh supplies by water, are very low, and indigo, in large quantities, has been sold in public auctions at very moderate prices.

Our paper currency is not only high, but rising, which is uncommon in the fair time, when much ready money is wanted.—By a decree of the Senate, which was renewed the last fair, no shops are allowed to be open on Sundays, which is enforced with the more strictness, as a numerous class of our inhabitants are not bound by their religion to the observance of that day.—The sales of wine upon the Rhine, and particularly at Mentz, still continue, and turn out very advantageously for the sellers, chiefly from the competition of the wine merchants of Frankfort.

STUTTGARD, APRIL 13.—Their Highnesses the Prince and Princes Royal arrived here today at one o'clock, and surprised the King in the most agreeable manner. The sudden return of their Highnesses did not permit their reception to be so brilliant as had been intended. They alighted at the Palace, where they were received with great ceremony by all the Cavaliers of the Court. Their Highnesses then went to the apartments of the King, who was a little indisposed, and afterwards dined with the King and Queen.

VIENNA, APRIL 12.—A courier, dispatched from Verona on the 7th, in the evening, has brought the affecting news of the death of her Majesty the Empress, who died the same day, at seven in the evening. This irreparable loss, which was for some time foreseen from the progress of her disorder, which this Princess endured with unexampled courage, and with that firmness and force of mind which characterised her, plunges the Imperial Family and her faithful people into the most profound grief. The latter days of the Princess were less painful than the first she passed after the 27th of March, when her condition grew worse. Many persons believed they might indulge in the hopes of her possible recovery, when, on the 7th in the morning, the symptoms of approaching death began to be manifest. Her Majesty retained to the last moment her presence of mind, and expired with composure and perfect resignation to the will of Divine Providence. During the whole of this melancholy day, and till after the death of the Empress, the Emperor did not quit her. In these circumstances, so affecting for him, his Majesty has given a new and sublime example of firmness and resignation. Happily for his people, his bodily health is not impaired. His Majesty was to leave Verona on the 8th to go to Venice, where he intended to pass the Easter week. The Court will immediately put on slight mourning, till the grand mourning shall be regulated, which will begin on the day that the funeral of the Empress is solemnly celebrate here.

April 26.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, SERJEANT'S INN HALL, APRIL 24.

ARCHAR v. [illegible]

This was an action for money had and received by the defendant to the plaintiff's use, and now came before the Court as a special case. The question was, whether an underwriter had a right to recover from the assured ship owner, who abandons his vessel and freight as for a total loss, and is paid, upon the loss, the amount of freight which accrues due to the assured in consequence of the unexpected arrival of the ship, at a subsequent period, in her port of discharge.

The Court were of opinion, that when the assured abandons as for a total loss, he abandons all advantage which he might derive from the ship's safe arrival and, therefore, if the ship arrives afterwards, the under writer is entitled to whatever [illegible] would have accrued to the assured. The assured could not have lost, and what was supposed to be lost, for the plaintiff.

FASHIONABLE BIJOU

The west end of the town now [illegible] display of fashionable articles. They have at present a peculiar *penchant* for clasps, which are exhibited for each. A diamond dove and olive branch, curiously formed as an ornament for the hair, is also a fashionable *bijou*, at the price of *only* 700l.

There is another article of luxury in the selections of elevated rank—we allude to a fine set of chessmen. The important idea which players have of that game will frequently excite desire to procure a correct similitude of the troops, castles, king, queen, and other powers they are to put in motion; and in order to accord with the received opinion that chess is of Indian origin, the modern taste is to have the pieces curiously carved in ivory, after the costume, manners and customs of the Persians and Indians. A set of the latter description is commonly sold for 50 guineas, and the purchaser is proud of his acquisition. We have mentioned a low price for these objects of fancy; sets have been sold at 500 guineas, and considered cheap. Some carved in India, which have adorned the cabinets of the greatest princes and Statesmen, who devoted so much time to the study of chess, are invaluable.

Fashion, ever variable, has at last turned to old family plate. A short time since, plate constructed a century ago, was either consigned to the strong boxes unfit for modern refinement, or exchanged for new; but it seems the present mass of fashionables, like Charles Surface, cannot totally abandon the memorial of an old friend, and the pride of grandmothers, is again the pride of families. All the goldsmiths have ransacked their stores for plate they once bought by the ounce, & though it may be ancient as the sacred vessel which held the ointment at the baptism of Clovis, they must [illegible] for fashion. The old tankards [illegible] ancestors honestly drank [illegible] friends and the prosperity of [illegible], which once circled in the hall [illegible] the feats of arms and the hard toils of the chace, again appear in the hands of their sons and daughters, shining in the brilliancy of a modern route, or ball. We cannot conclude without adverting to the patronage fashionable circles have afforded British porcelaine. Many Ladies, proud of that elegant article, have entertained their friends at table with natural history, finely painted on the plate. The embellishment to the works of Buffon is not superior to many specimens of quadruped, birds, and insects, delineated upon the desert plate, or a coffee cup; and the productions of china are now very low indeed, if we compare them with our own. In addition to the grand exhibition of this china ware, we could enumerate a magnificient display of marbles, bronzes, paintings, and clockwork, conspicuous in the shops of tradesmen, which give an appearance of opulence not to be found, perhaps, in any other metropolis in the world.

The sale of cotton, at the East India House, which is a very large one, attended comparatively but by a few purchasers from the manufacturing towns; and these expect to buy at reduced prices, from the little demand at present for manufactured goods.

[*April* 23.

A Quaker was mentioning in Company, that while bathing in the river, a waterman had saluted him with "Well done, *Broad-brim*," and expressed his wonder how his profession could have been known without his clothes: "Perhaps, by your *swimming against the stream*," said a wit.

It is said to be in contemplation, to open several grand Matrimonial Bazaars, where ladies in search of husbands, and gentlemen in search of wives, may have an opportunity of making such selections as may seem most consistent with their interests and happiness through life. No female above *eighty*, or under *fourteen*, is to be permitted to register—nor is any gentleman above *eighty five* to be considered eligible.

THE ELGIN MARBLES.

REPORT

FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE EARL OF ELGIN'S COLLECTION OF SCULPTURED MARBLES, &c.

REPORT.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire, whether it be expedient that the Collection mentioned in the Earl of Elgin's petition, presented to the House on the 15th day of February, last, should be purchased on behalf of the public, and if so, what price it may be reasonable to allow for the same,

Consider the subject referred to them, as divided into four principal heads;

The first of which relates to the authority by which this Collection was acquired.

The second, to the circumstances under which that authority was granted.

The third, to the merit of the marbles, as works of sculpture, and the importance of making them public property, for the purpose of promoting the study of the Fine Arts in Great Britain.

The fourth to their value as objects of sale; which included the consideration to the expense which has attended the removing, transporting and bringing them to England.

To these will be added some general observations upon what may be found, in various authors, relating to these Marbles.

When the Earl of Elgin quitted England upon his mission to the Ottoman Porte, it was his original intention to make that appointment beneficial to the progress of the Fine Arts in Great Britain, by procuring accurate drawings and casts of the valuable remains of sculpture and architecture scattered throughout Greece, and particularly concentrated at Athens.

With this view he engaged Signor Lusieri, a painter of reputation, who was then in the service of the King of the Two Sicilies, together with two architects, two modellers, and a figure painter, whom Mr. Hamilton, (now Under Secretary of State) engaged at Rome and dispatched with Lusieri, in the summer of 1800, from Constantinople to Athens.

They were employed there about nine months, from August 1800 to May 1801, without having any sort of facility or accommodation afforded to them; nor was the Acropolis accessible to them, even for the purpose of taking drawings, except by the payment of a large fee, which was exacted daily.

The other five artists were withdrawn from Athens in January 1803, but Lusieri has continued [illegible] during the short [illegible] Porte, wrought a wonderful and instantaneous change in the disposition of all ranks and description of people towards our nation. Universal benevolence and good-will appeared to take place of suspicion and aversion. Nothing was refused which was asked; & Lord Elgin, availing himself of this favourable and unexpected alteration, obtained, in the summer of 1801, access to the Acropolis for general purposes, with permission to draw, model, and remove; to which was added a special licence to excavate in a particular place. Lord Elgin mentions in his evidence, that he was obliged to send from Athens to Constantinople for leave to remove a house; at the same time remarking, that, in point of fact, all permissions issuing from the Porte to any distant provinces are little better than authorities to make the best bargain that can be made with the local magistrates. The applications upon this subject passed in verbal conversation; but the warrants or fermauns were granted in writing, addressed to the chief authorities resident at Athens, to whom they were delivered, and in whose hands they remained; so that your Committee had no opportunity of learning from Lord Elgin himself their exact [illegible], or of ascertaining in what terms they noticed, or all[illegible] displacing, or carrying away of these [illegible]. But Dr. Hunt, who accompanied Lord Elgin as Chaplain to the embassy, has preserved, and has now in his possession a translation of the second fermaun, which extended the powers of the first; but as he had it not with him in London, to produce before your Committee, he stated the substance, according to his recollection, which was, "That in order to shew their particular respect to the Ambassador of Great Britain, the august ally of the Porte, with whom they were now, and had long been in the strictest alliance, they gave to his Excellency and to his Secretary, and the artists employed by him, the most extensive permission to view, draw, and model the ancient temples of the idols, and the sculptures upon them, and to make excavations, and to take away any stones that might appear interesting to them." He stated further, that no remonstrance was at any time made, nor displeasure shewn by the Turkish Government, either at Constantinople or at Athens, against the extensive interpretation which was put upon this fermaun; and although the work of taking down and removing was going on for months, and even years, and was conducted in the most public manner, numbers of native labourers, to the amount of some hundreds being frequently employed, not the least obstruction was ever interposed, nor the smallest uneasiness shewn after the granting of this second fermaun. Among the Greek population and inhabitants of Athens it occasioned no sort of dissatisfaction; but, as Mr. Hamilton, an eye-witness, expresses it, so far from exciting any unpleasant sensation, the people seemed to feel it as the means of bringing foreigners into their country, and of having money spent among them. The Turks shewed a total indifference and apathy as to the preservation of these remains, except when in a fit of wanton destruction they sometimes carried their disregard so far as to do mischief by firing at them. The numerous travellers and admirers of the Arts committed greater waste, from a very different motive, for many of those who visited the Acropolis tempted the soldiers and other people about the fortress to bring them down heads, legs, or whatever other pieces they could carry off.

A translation of the fermaun itself has since been forwarded by Dr. Hunt, which is printed in the Appendix.

Upon the second division it must be premised, that antecedently to Lord Elgin's departure for Constantinople, he communicated his intentions of bringing home casts and drawings from Athens, for the benefit and advancement of the Fine Arts in this country, to Mr. Pitt, Lord Grenville, and Mr. Dundas, suggesting to them the propriety of considering it as a national object, fit to be undertaken, and carried into effect at the public expense; but that this recommendation was in no degree encouraged, either at the time or afterwards.

It is evident, from a letter of Lord Elgin to the Secretary of State, 13th January, 1803, that he considered himself as having no sort of claim for his disbursements in the prosecution of those pursuits, though he stated, in the same dispatch, the heavy expenses in which they had involved him, so as to make it extremely inconvenient for him to forego any of the usual allowances to which Ambassadors at other Courts were entitled. I cannot therefore be doubted, that he looked upon himself in this respect, as acting in a character entirely distinct from his official situation. But whether the Government from whom he obtained permission did, or could so consider him, is a question which can be solved only by conjecture and reasoning, in the absence and deficiency of all positive testimony. The Turkish Ministers of that day, are, infact, the only persons in the world capable (if they are still alive) of deciding [illegible] Porte; they granted the same permission to no other individual: but then, as Lord Elgin observes, no other individual applied for it to the same extent, nor had indeed the same unlimited means for carrying such an undertaking into execution. The expression of one of the most intelligent and distinguished of the British travellers, who visited Athens about the same period appears to your Committee to convey as correct a judgment as can be formed upon this question, which is incapable of being satisfactorily separated, and must be taken in the aggregate.

The Earl of Aberdeen, in answer to an inquiry, whether the authority and influence of a public situation was in his opinion necessary for accomplishing the removal of these Marbles, answered, that he did not think a private individual could have accomplished the removal of the remains which Lord Elgin obtained: and Dr. Hunt, who had better opportunities of information upon this point than any other person who has been examined, gave it as his decided opinion, that "a British subject, not in the situation of Ambassador, could not have been able to obtain from the Turkish Government a fermaun of such extensive powers."

It may not be unworthy of remark that the only other piece of sculpture which was ever [illegible] removed from its place for the purpose of [illegible] was taken by M. Choiseul Gouffier, [illegible] was Ambassador from France to the Porte, [illegible] whether he did it by express permission, [illegible] some less ostensible way, no means of ascertaining are within the reach of your Committee. It was undoubtedly at various times an object with the French Government to obtain possession of some of these valuable remains, and it is probable, according to the testimony of Lord Aberdeen and others, that at no great distance of time they might have been removed by that Government from their original site, if they had not been taken away, and secured for this country by Lord Elgin.

III.

The third part is involved in much less intricacy: and although in all matters of taste there is room for great variety and latitude of opinion, there will be found upon this branch of the subject much more uniformity and agreement than could have been expected. The testimony of several of the most eminent artists in this kingdom, who have been examined, rates these marbles in the very first class of ancient art, some placing them a little above, and others but very little below the Apollo Belvidere, the Laocoon, and the Torso of the Belvidere. They speak of them with admiration and enthusiasm; and notwithstanding the manifold injuries of time and weather, and those mutilations which they have sustained from the fortuitous or designed injuries of neglect, or mischief, they consider them as among the finest models, and the most exquisite models, of antiquity. The general current of this portion of the evidence makes no doubt of referring the date of these works to the original building of the Parthenon, and to the designs of Phidias, the dawn of every thing which adorned and ennobled Greece. With this estimation of the excellence of these works, it is natural to conclude that they are recommended by those same authorities as highly fit, and admirably adapted to form a school for study, to improve our national taste for the Fine Arts, and to diffuse a more perfect knowledge of them throughout this kingdom.

Much, indeed, may be reasonably hoped and expected, from the general observation and admiration of such distinguished examples. The end of the 15th & beginning of the 16th centuries, enlightened by the discovery of several of the noblest remains of antiquity, produced in Italy an abundant harvest of the most eminent men, who made gigantic advances in the path of Art, as painters, sculptors, and architects. Caught by the novelty, attracted by the beauty, and enamoured of the perfection of those newly disclosed treasures, they imbibed the genuine spirit of ancient excellence, and transfused it into their own compositions.

It is surprising to observe in the best of these marbles in how great a degree the close imitation of nature is combined with grandeur of style, while the exact details of the former in no degree detract from the effect and predominance of the latter.

The two finest single figures of the collection differ materially in this respect from the *Apollo Belvidere*, which may be selected as the highest and most sublime representation of ideal form and beauty which sculpture has ever embodied, and turned into shape.

The evidence upon this part of the inquiry will be read with satisfaction and interest, both where it is immediately connected with these marbles, and where it branches out into extraneous observations, but all of them relating to the study of the antique. A reference is made by one of the witnesses to a sculptor, eminent throughout Europe for his [illegible] [illegible] in the first class of work in high relief, and knows of nothing so fine in that kind. He places also the frieze in the first class of low relief, and considering a general museum of art to be very desirable, he looks upon such an addition to our national collection as likely to contribute to the movement of the arts, and to become a very valuable acquisition, for the importation of which Lord Elgin is entitled to the gratitude of his country.

IV.

The direction of the House in the order of reference imposes upon your committee the task of forming and submitting an opinion upon the fourth head, which otherwise the scantiness of materials for fixing a pecuniary value, and the unwillingness or inability in those who are practically most conversant in statuary to afford any lights upon this part of the subject, would have rather induced them to decline.

The produce of this collection, if it should be brought to sale in separate lots, in the present dismembered state of almost every article, and more particularly of such as are of precarious and fanciful value, would probably be much inferior to what may be denominated its intrinsic value.

The mutilated state of all the larger figures, the want either of heads or features, of limbs or surface, in most of the Metopes, and in a great

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prorortion of the compartments even of th… ger frieze, render this collection, if divided … little adapted to serve for the decoration o… vate houses. It should, therefore, be consid… as forming a whole, and should, u…question… be kept entire as a School of Art, and a st… for the formation of Artists. The competit… in the market, if it should be offered for sale without separation, could not be numerous. Some of the Sovereigns of Europe, added to such of the great Galleries of National Institutions in various parts of the Continent, as may possess funds at the disposal of their directors sufficient for such a purpose, would in all probability be the only purchasers.

It is not, however reasonable nor becoming the liberality of Parliament, to withhold upon this account, whatever, under all the circumstances, may be deemed a just and adequate price; and more particularly in a case where Parliament is left to fix its own valuation, and no specific sum is demanded, or even suggested by the party who offers the collection to the public.

It is obvious that the money expended, in the acquisition of any commodity, is not necessarily the measure of its real value. The sum laid out in gaining possession of two articles of the same intrinsic worth, may, and often does vary considerably. In making two excavations, for instance, of equal magnitude and labour, a broken bust or some few fragments may be discovered in the one, and a perfect statue in the other. The first cost of the broken bust and of the entire statue, would in that case be the same; but it cannot be said that the value is therefore equal. In the same manner, by the loss or detention of a ship, a great charge may have been incurred, and the original outgoing excessively enhanced; but the value to the buyer will in no degree be affected by these extraneous accidents. Supposing again, artists to have been engaged at considerable salaries during a large period in which they could do little or nothing, the first cost would be burthensome in this case also to the employer, but those who bought would look only at the value of the article in the market where it might be exposed to sale, without caring or inquiring how, or at what expense it was brought thither.

Supposing, on the other hand, that the thirteen other Metopes had been bought at the Custom-house sale at the same price which that of Mr. Choiseul Gouffier fetched, it could never be said, that the value of them was no more than twenty-four or twenty-five pounds per piece.

It is perfectly just and reasonable that the seller should endeavour fully to reimburse himself for all expenses, and to acquire a profit also, but it will be impossible for him to do so, whenever the disbursements have exceeded the fair money price of that which he has to dispose of.

Your Committee refer to Lord Elgin's evidence for the large and heavy charges which have attended the formation of this collection, and the placing of it in its present situation; which amount, from 1799 to January, 1803, to 62,440*l.* including 23,240*l.* for the interest of money; and, according to a supplemental account, continued from 1803 to 1816, to no less a sum than 74,000*l.* including the same sum for interest.

All the papers which are in his possession upon this subject, including a journal of above 90 pages, of the daily expenses of his principal artist Lusieri (from 1803 to the close of 1814), who still remains in his employment at Athens, together with the account current of Messrs. Hayes, of Malta (from April 1807 to May 1811), have been freely submitted to your Committee; and there can be no doubt, from the inspection of those accounts, confirmed also by other testimony, that the disbursements were very considerable; but supposing them to reach the full sum at which they are calculated, your Committee do not hesitate to express their opinion, that they afford no just criterion of the value of the collection, and therefore must not be taken as a just basis for estimating it.

Two valuations, and only two in detail, have been laid before your Committee, which are printed, differing most widely in the particulars, and in the total; that of Mr. Payne Knight amounted to 25,000*l.* and that of Mr. Hamilton to 60,800*l.*

The only other sum mentioned as a money price, is in the evidence of the Earl of Aberdeen, who named 35,000*l.* as a sort of conjectural estimate of the whole, without entering into particulars.

In addition to the instances of prices quoted in Mr. Payne Knight's evidence, the sums paid for other celebrated marbles deserve to be brought under the notice of the House.

The Townley Collection, which was purchased for the British Museum, in June, 1805, for twenty thousand pounds, is frequently referred to in the examinations of the witnesses, with some variety of opinion as to its intrinsic value; but it is to be observed of all the principal sculptures in that collection, that they were in excellent condition, with the surface perfect; and where injured, they were generally well restored and perfectly well adapted for the decoration, and almost for the ornamental furniture of a private house, as they were indeed disposed by Mr. Townley in his life time.

…n what proportion the state of mutilation in … ch the Elgin marbles are left, and above all … corrosion of much of the surface by weather … ce their value, it is difficult precisely to … ain; but it may unquestionably be affirmed, … words of one of the sculptors examined … who rates these works in the highest class of art,) that "the Townleyan marbles being entire, are, in a commercial point of view, the most valuable of the two; but that the Elgin marbles, as possessing that matter which artists most require, claim a higher consideration."

The Ægina marbles which are also referred to, and were well known to one of the Members of your Committee, who was in treaty to purchase them for the British Museum, sold for 60co*l.* to the Prince Royal of Bavaria, which was less than the British Government had directed to be offered, after a prior negotiation for obtaining them had failed; their real value, however, was supposed not to exceed 4000*l.* at which Lusieri estimated them. They are described as valuable in point of remote antiquity, and curious in that respect, but of no distinguished merit as specimens of sculpture, their style being what is usually called Etruscan, and older than the age of Phidias.

The Marbles at Phigalia, in Arcadia, have lately been purchased for the Museum, at the expense of 15,000*l.* increased by a very unfavourable exchange to 19,000*l.* a sum which your Committee, after inspecting them, venture to consider as more than equal to their value.

It is true that an English Gentleman, concerned in discovering them, was ready to give the same sum and therefore no sort of censure can attach on those who purchased them abroad, for our national gallery without any possible opportunity of viewing and examining the sculpture, but knowing them only from the sketches which were sent over, and the place where they were dug up, to be undoubted and authentic remains of Greek artists of the best time.

When the first offer was made by the Earl of Elgin to Mr. Perceval, of putting the public in possession of this collection, Mr. Long, a Member of your Committee, was authorised by Mr. Perceval to acquaint Lord Elgin, that he was willing to propose to Parliament to purchase it for 30,000*l.* provided Lord Elgin should make out, to the satisfaction of a Committee of the House of Commons, that he had expended so much in acquiring and transporting it.

Lord Elgin declined this proposal, for the reasons stated by him in his evidence; and until the month of June, 1815, no further step was taken on either side, but at that time a petition was presented, on the part of Lord Elgin, to the House, which, owing to the late period of the session, was not proceeded upon. Eighty additional cases have been received since 1811, the contents of which, enumerated in Mr. Hamilton's evidence, now form a part of the collection. The medals also, of which the value is more easily defined, were not included in the proposal made to Mr. Perceval.

Against these augmentations must be set the rise in the value of money, which is unquestionably not inconsiderable, between the present time and the year 1811; a cause or consequence of which is the depreciation of every commodity, either of necessity or fancy, which is brought to sale.

Your Committee, therefore do not think that they should be justified, in behalf of the public, if they were to recommend to the House any extension of Mr. Perceval's offer to a greater amount than 5,000*l.* and, under all the circumstances that they have endeavoured to bring under the view of the House, they judge 35,000*l.* to be a reasonable and sufficient price for this collection.

III

Your Committee observing, that by the Act 45 Geo. III. c. 127, for vesting the Townleyan Collection in the Trustees of the British Museum, sec. 4, the Proprietor of that Collection, Mr. Townley Standish, was added to the Trustees of the British Museum, consider the Earl of Elgin (and his heirs being Earls of Elgin) as equally entitled to the same distinction, and recommend that a clause should be inserted to that effect, if it should be necessary that an act should pass for transferring his Collection to the public.

It may not be deemed foreign to this subject, if your Committee venture to extend their observations somewhat beyond the strict limit of their immediate inquiry, and lay before the House what occurs to them as not unimportant with regard to the age and authenticity of these sculptures. The great works with which Pericles adorned and strengthened Athens, were all carried on under the direction and superintendence of Phidias; for this there is the authority of various ancient writers, and particularly of Plutarch; but he distinctly asserts, in the same passage that Callicrates and Ictinus executed the work of the Parthenon; which is confirmed also by Pausanias, so far as relates to Ictinus, who likewise ornamented or constructed the temple of Apollo at Phigalia*; from whence, by a singular coincidence, the sculptures in high relief lately purchased for the British Museum, and frequently referred to in the evidence, were transported.

The style of this work, in the opinion of the artists, indic… period, though the e… of the Elgin Marb… e represented u… larity; and it ma… cts of the Meto… ulptured with … with two

* T… nced long; … e of which … kep- banos

out of the four subjects mentioned by Pliny, as adorning the shield and dress of the Minerva; so that there was a general uniformity of design in the stories which were selected for the internal and external decoration of the Parthenon. The taste of the same artist, Ictinus, probably led him to repeat the same ideas, which is bound in graceful forms and variety of composition, when he was employed upon the temple of another divinity, at a distance from Athens.

The statue of the Minerva within the Temple, was the work of Phidias himself and with the exception of the Jupiter which he made at Elis, the most celebrated of his productions. It was composed of ivory and gold; with regard to which, some very curious anecdotes relating to the political history of that time, are to be found in the same writers: the earliest of which, form a passage in a cotemporary poet. Aristophanes, proves that the value of these Articles involved both Pericles and the director of his works in great trouble and jeopardy; upon which account the latter is said to have withdrawn to Elis, and to have ended his days there, leaving it doubtful whether his death was natural, or in consequence of a judicial sentence: but Plutarch places his death at Athens, and in prison, either by disease or by poison.

It has been doubted whether Phidias himself ever wrought in marble; but although when he did not use ivory his chief material was unquestionably bronze, there are authorities sufficient to establish, beyond all controversy, that he sometimes applied his hand to marble. Pliny, for instance, asserts that he did so, and mentions a Venus, ascribed to him, existing in his own time in the collection, or in the portico, of Octavia. Phidias is called by Aristotle a skilful worker in stone and Pausanias enumerates a celestial Venus of Parian marble, undoubtedly of his hand; and the Rhamnusian Nemesis, also of the same material. Some of his statues in bronze were brought to Rome by Paulus Æmilius, and by Catulus.

His great reputation, however, was founded upon his representations of the Gods, in which he was supposed more excellent than in human forms, and especially upon his works in ivory, in which he stood unrivalled.†

Elidas the Argive is mentioned as the master of Phidias; which honour is also shared by Hippias. His two most celebrated scholars were Alcamenes, an Athenian of noble birth, and Agoracritus of Paros; the latter of whom was his favourite; and it was reported, that out of affection to him, Phidias put his scholar's name upon several of his own works; among which the statute called Rhamnusian Nemesis is particularised by Pliny and Suidas.

In another passage of Pliny, Alcamenes is classed with Critias, Nestocles, and Hegias, who are called the rivals of Phidias. The name of Colotes is preserved as another of his scholars.

The other great sculptors, who were living at the same time with Phidias, and flouri hed very soon after him, were, Agelades, Callon, Polycletus, Phragmon, Georgias, Lacon, Myron, Pythagoras, Scopas, and Perelius.

The passage in which Pausanias mentions the sculptures on the pediments is extremely short, and to this effect: "As you enter the temple, which they call Parthenon, all that is contained in what is termed the (eagles) pediments, relates in every particular to the birth of Minerva; but on the opposite or back front is the contest of Minerva and Neptune for the land; but the statue itself is formed of ivory and gold." The state of dilapidation into which this temple was fallen, when Stuart visited it in 1751, and made most correct drawings for his valuable work, left little opportunity of examining and comparing what remained upon that part of the temple which the passage referred to; but an account is preserved by travellers, who about eighty years earlier found one of these pediments in tolerable preserving, before the war between the Turks and Venetians, in 1687, had done so much damage to this admirable structure. The observations of one of these (Dr. Spon, a French physician) may be literally translated thus:—

"The highest part of the front, which the Greeks called 'the Eagle,' and our architects 'the Fronton, is enriched with a groupe of beautiful figures in marble, which appear from below as large as life. They are of entire relief, and wonderfully well worked. Pausanias says nothing more, than that this sculpture related to the birth of Minerva.

"The general design is this:—

"Jupiter, who is under the highest angle of the pediment (fronton) has the right arm broken, in which, probably, he held his thunderbolt; his legs are thrown wide from each other, without doubt to make room for his eagle. Although these two characteristics are wanting, one cannot avoid recognising him by his beard, and by the majesty with which the sculptor has invested him. He is naked, as they usually represented him, and particularly the Greeks, who for the most part made their figures naked; on his right is a statute which has its head and arms mutilated, draped to about half the leg, which one may judge to be a Victory, which precedes the car of Minerva, whose horses she leads. … are the work of some hand as bold as it was delicate, which would not perhaps have yielded to Phidias, or Praxiteles, so renowned for (representing) horses. Minerva is sitting upon the car, rather in the habit of a goddess of the sciences, than of war; for she is not dressed as a warr or, having neither helmet, nor shield, nor head of Medusa upon her breast; she has the air of youth, and her head-dress is not different from that of Venus. Another female figure without a head is sitting behind her with a child, which she holds upon her knees, I cannot say who she is; but I had no trouble in making out or recognising the two next, which are the last on that side; it is the Emperor Hadrian sitting, and half naked and, next to him, his wife, Sabina. It seems that they are both looking on with pleasure at the triumph of the goddess. I do not believe that before me, any person observed this particularity, which deserves to be remarked. On the left of Jupiter are five or six figures of which some have lost the heads; it is probably the circle of the gods, where Jupiter is about to introduce Minerva, and to make her be acknowledged for his daughter. The pediment behind represented, according to the same author, the dispute which Minerva and Neptune had for naming the city, but all the figures are fallen from them, except one head, of a sea-horse, which was the usual accompaniment of this god; these figures of the two pediments were not so ancient as the body of the temple built by Pericles, for which there wants no other argument than that of the statue of Hadrian, which is to be seen there, and the marble which is whiter than the rest. All the rest has not been touched. The Marquis de Nointel and designs made of the whole, when he went to Athens; his painter worked there for two months, and almost lost his eyes because he was obliged to draw every thing from … without a shadow."—(*Voyage par Jacob Spon; Lyons*, 1678. 2. tom. p. 144.)

Wheler, who travelled with Spon, and published his work at London (four years later) in 168…

"But my companions made me observe the … figures sitting in the corner, to be of the Emp…

† Quintillian, 12. c. 10.

rian and his Empress Sabina, whom I easily knew to be so, by the many medals, and statues I have seen of them." And again, "But the Emperor Hadrian most probably repaired it, and adorned it with those figures at each front. For the whiteness of the marble and his own statue joined with them, apparently show them to be of a later age than the first and done by that Emperor's command. Within the portico on high, and on the outside of the cella of the temple itself, is another border of basso relievo round about it; or at least on the north and south sides, which, without doubt, is as ancient as the temple, and of admirable work, but not so high a relievo as the other. Thereon are represented sacrifices, processions, and other ceremonies of the heathens worship; most of them were designated by M. de Nointel, who employed a painter to do it two months together, and showed them to us when we waited on him at Constantinople."

Another French author, who published three years earlier than Spon, a work called *Athenes Ancienne et Nouvelle, parle Sr. dela Guilletiere, a Paris*," 1675, says—"Pericles employed upon the Parthenon the celebrated architects Callicrates and Ictinus. The last, who had more reputation than the former, wrote a description of it in a book*, which he composed on purpose, and which has been lost; and we should probably not now have the opportunity of admiring the building itself, if the Emperor Hadrian had not preserved it to us, by the repairs which he caused to be done. It is to his care that we owe the few remains of antiquity which are still entire at Athens."

In the antiquities of Athens, by Stuart, vol. ii. p. 4, it is said, "Pausanias gives but a transient account of this temple, nor does he say whether Hadrian repaired it, though his statue, and that of his Empress Sabina in the western pediment, have occasioned a doubt whether the sculptures, in both, were not put up by him. Wheler and Spon were of this opinion, and say they were whiter than the rest of the building. The statue of Antinous, now remaining at Rome, may be thought a proof that there were artists in his time capable of executing them, but this whiteness is no proof that they were more modern than the temple, for they might be made of a whiter marble; and the heads of Hadrian and Sabina might be put on two of the ancient figures" which was no uncommon practice among the Romans; and if we may give credit to Plutarch, the buildings of Pericles were not in the least impaired by age in his time, therefore this temple could not want any material repairs in the reign of Hadrian."

With regard to the works of Hadrian at Athens, Spartian says, "that he did much for the Athenians;"* and a little after, on his second visit to Athens, "going to the East, he made his journey through Athens, and dedicated the works which he had begun there; and particularly a temple to Olympian Jupiter, and an altar to himself."

The account given by Dion Cassius, is nearly to the same effect, adding, that he had placed his own statue within the temple of Olympian Jupiter, which he erected.‡

He called some other cities after his own name, and directed a part of Athens to be styled Hadrian apolis; but no mention is made by any ancient author, of his touching or repairing the … Pausanias, who wrote in his reign, say… which Hadrian either erecte… ation, or adorned with dedicated… or whatever donations he made… Greeks, and of the Barbarian… plication to him, were all re… temple common to all the gods…

It is not unlikely, that a co… statue which Hadrian actual… have led one of the earliest … which has been repeated, a… quent writers; but Mr. … presently, speaks as from … servation, when he ment… tion; which, it is to be ob… their heads) upon the p… have not been removed …

An extant copy of th… de. Nointel's painter, … which are rendered … destruction of a consid… Turkish war by the fa… a short time after … which, however, … 1683, affixed to … 168. London, 80… Some notes of … an, who mould… of the sculptu… are given wi… th… it is said, … with … gures were add… Judge by the h… remain; … much mutilate… ces are visible … the crown t… Hadr an sti… inserted to … workmansh…

Your Co… ject, with… has cont… nity of … gneura… with the… ence, … the in… publi… her … imp… fam… are, … con… ow… w… v…

* Quarian, who mould… st part of the … Athens, are given … in which it is said, … These figures … we may Judge by the … of the two remain; … and being much mutilate… The traces are visible … obably fixed the crown t… e Emperor Hadr an sti… up has been inserted to … for it is of a workmansh… his sculpture."

…interesting subject, with… tive reflection of the House … of the Fine Arts has cont… haracter, and dignity of … they have been gneura… hey are connected with the… ng valuable in science, … In contemplating the in… which so small a republi… nius and energy of her … th of such studies, it is imp… nsient the memory and fam… of mighty conquerors, are, … who have rendered … con… and immortalized their ow… s. But if it be true, as w… xperience, that free go… suitable to the production … ring of the powers of the … owth of every species of … merit the prospect of re… ntry can be better adapted … honourable asylum to these … Phidias, & of the adminis… , secure from further injury … receive that admiration and … fe entitled, and serve in re… mples to those who, by know… appreciate them, may learn … ately to rival them.

…pion were jointly concerned in … we have the authority of Vitru… …is 1620, p. 6.

…o. El. Xyl.

If *The Morning … April*

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